VARIOUS KINDS

OF THE

HEART

OR RATHER

STOMACH-PAIN,

CONSIDERED BY

PETER VON SARN, M.D. at Northampton.

Nemo tam Divos habuit faventes, Crastinum ut possit Sibi polliceri. SENECA, Poeta, 242.



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ARIOUS KINDS



1608 | 2922.

Samuel Lagrand

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I hope the Candid Reader will over-

PRE FACE

A PAIN OF HE 19 TART, OF PUBLISH

READER.

BEING not a Native of this Country (a) [though I have for more than ThirteenYears pastbeen in it] I might have written the following Treatise with greater Propriety of Style in Latin; but then, I ap-

⁽a) See The Letter to the Impartial, Judicious, Benovolent. and Candid Reader, concerning The Practice of Physick. Page 5.

prehend, it would not have been so generally understood, and therefore, I hope the Candid Reader will overlook any Impropriety in the Language.

A Pain of the Heart, or rather Stomach, is a Disorder to which many of the Human Race are liable; and as it springs from such a Variety of Causes, the greatest Accuracy imaginable is required in the Composition of those Medicines that are designed for its Cure.



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VARIOUS KINDS

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STOMACH-PAIN.

SECTION I.

A Pain in the Upper-Opening of Mouth of the Stomach, where the Oesophagus or Gullet ends, &c. is generally called Heart-Pain, &c.

SEC-

SECTION II.

This Disorder is easily known, but hard to remove, and consequently is none of the least Evils incident to Human Bodies, being of the Nature of those Diseases which affect both Mind and Body.

SECT. III.

THE immediate Cause of this PAIN, as it may arise from different Disorders in the Stomach, cannot so easily be ascertained.

SECT. IV.

As the Stomach is provided with a Variety of Sinews and Nerves, and fo of exquisite Sensation, a Pain here must greatly affect those Orifices situated near the Pit of the Stomach; therefore, that the Patient may not be injured by unskilful Treatment, I shall beg Leave to offer the sollowing Observations, drawn from a long Practice.

SEC-

SECT. V.

WHEN after taking any Sort of Poison, a tormenting Pain follows, let it be drawn off the Stomach as soon as possible by a gentle Emetic, drinking after the Vomit a Quantity of fat Mutton-Broth.

SECT. VI.

If the Stomach is overloaded, it may be proper, if Vomiting does not follow, to provoke it, &c.

SECT. VII.

An accurate Distinction ought to be made, Whether this Pain comes only after eating and drinking, or whether it was felt before; if the latter, all Vomiting, either voluntary or by Emetics, is dangerous.

SECT. VIII.

Is a Person eats Things of a soft Digestion, and drinks emollient Liquors quors, and yet afterwards feels Pain, it is an Evidence that the Cause of that Pain is in the Stomach, and therefore cannot be cured by an Emetic.

SECT. IX.

Upon the Whole, it is very difficult to find out the immediate Cause of this Pain, whether it proceeds from taking something of a poisonous Kind, or from Worms, or some Defect in the Stomach itself, or through acrimonious Particles prevailing in the Parts thereabout, &c.

SECT. X.

Is a Pain in the Stomach is occafioned by Worms, or if it proceeds from a Weakness of the Stomach itself, or arises from an acid Acrimony, Vomits cannot free, but increase the Pain, and however exact and careful a Praditioner may be, yet he will find it difficult to distinguish them from from each other, and without a proper Distinction, his Prescriptions will be not only ineffectual but burtful.

SECT. XI.

If after too High-living, &c. a Person is troubled with corrupted sour Risings, sollowed with an acute Pain, which ceases for a Time, when the sharp corrupted Matter is discharged, then this Matter, the Cause of it, must first be carried off by a Vomit, the Stomach strengthened by a Continuation of corroborating Medicines, and, to prevent a Return, Things hard of Digestion or overloading the Stomach, avoided.

SECT. XII.

But if the Pain is occasioned by an Inflammation, Erysipelas, Ulcerations, &c. all Vomits and Medicines of a disturbing Nature, must by all means, be omitted; because they not A 2 only

only augment the Pain, but most certainly prove mortal, as too often happens by an unskilful Application.

In the Cases above-mentioned, there is a continual Pain in the Stomach, whether it is empty or full, which increases after eating, &c and if it causes the Person to vomit, it then becomes so excessive, that fainting away instantaneously ensues.

How judicious and skilful then should the Physician be, to find out proper Medicines for that Pain which the Patient then labours under?

SECT. XIIL

Tho' this Pain may proceed from the above different Causes, yet it may likewise arise from others; for Example: The unnatural Motion of the

Stomach

Stomach, occasioned by a Fever * as well as the Matter of the Fever itfelf, brought to the upper Orifice of it, causes an intolerable Pain there, which Pain is beightened or diminished according as the Fever increases or abates; and in regard to the Pain itself at that Juncture, Vemits and bot Medicines (too often unskilfully given) are not only ineffectual but prejudicial, augmenting instead of asswaging the Pain, by causing violent Reachings. In this Case a few Drops of the Tinet. Thebaic, or Syr. é Meconio mixed in the Febrifuge Mixtures are only serviceable. SEC-

^{*} In the Year 1486 there was an Epidemic or Endemic Sweating-Fever, first in England, afterwards in other Kingdoms, &c. terminating within 24 Hours either in Life or Death. The common Symptoms (called Hydropyretos) of this Disorder were, Sudden Weakness, Anxiety, Palpitation of the Heart, Head-Ach, Swooning-away, a weak unequal Pulse, profuse Sweating, also a Heart or Stomach-Pain.

SECT. XIV.

This Pain is brought also upon Persons of a Delicate and Weak Constitution, by Fretting, Uneasiness, &c. attended with great Anxiety, Loss of Appetite and Strength, Strainings to vomit, Dissiculty of Breathing, Trembling, a Coldness of the extreme Parts, Restlessness, &c. when the Stomach cannot then bear any Kind of Meat or Drink, nor even a common Spoonful of soft Medicines, much less the Calefacientia, or bot Kind, &c.

SECT. XV.

This Pain may likewise arise from a flatulent and windy Disorder in the Stomach, and continue there for a Time, 'till expelled by the Carminatives mixed with the Anodines, and tho' thus expelled, yet it may return after eating, drinking, or sitting in the Draught of a Door, Window, &c. This Pain is not dangerous though a Person

Person be subject to it thro' the whole Course of his Life.

SECT. XVI.

Should the Rheumatism, which sometimes slies from one Part of the Body to another, and sometimes takes its Seat in the muscular or membranous Parts of it, fall upon the Stomach, it may, for a Time, produce a continual but not a dangerous Pain, because, by proper Application it may be expelled thence to the adjacent Extremes E. G. under the Breast-Bone, Shoulder-Blades, Arms, Wrist, &c.

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SECT. XVII.

When an Arthritic or gouty Pain changes its Seat from the Chinagra the Hands, Gonagra the Knees, or Podagra the Feet, &c. to the Stomach, leaving then the extreme Parts free from Pain, the Patient is in immediate Danger of Death, unless the Pain

Pain can be removed back again from the Stomach to the Extremities of the Body, therefore it is requisite in this Case, to have something to give always ready at Hand. on Choule

Body to MINA and Date Sieres

But the most uncommon Pain is caused by Convulsions or Spasm, which communicates its ill Effects thro' the whole Nervous System, and is discovered by its well known Symptoms: The Cure must be directed according to the Disease; Medicines given in small Quantities every Quarter of an Hour, 'till the Pain ceases, and then proper Means used to prevent a Re-S E C T. XIX. turn:

Thus have I treated the above Disorder in as concise a Manner as possible, as it may arise from the various and different Causes here submediate Darger of Death, unbenion

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HEART or STOMACH-PAIN.

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SECT. XX.

I MIGHT have greatly enlarged on this Subject, and interspersed it with proper Prescriptions, but that would have been incompatible with my present Design; this, if found necessary, shall be done hereafter.

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